

29 CFR Part 1904

Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses



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Purpose (of the Rule)

- To require employers to record and report work-related fatalities, injuries and illnesses
 - Note: Recording or reporting a work-related injury, illness, or fatality does not mean the employer or employee was at fault, an OSHA rule has been violated, or that the employee is eligible for workers' compensation or other benefits.
- OSHA injury and illness recordkeeping and Workers' Compensation are independent of each other

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1904.2 - Industry Exemption

- All industries in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, transportation, utilities and wholesale trade sectors **are covered**
- In the retail and service sectors, some industries are partially exempt
- Appendix A to Subpart B lists partially exempt industries



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1904.1 – Size Exemption

- If your company had 10 or fewer employees at all times during the last calendar year, you do not need to keep the injury and illness records unless surveyed by OSHA or BLS
- The size exemption is based on the number of employees in the entire company
- Include temporary employees supervised on a day to day basis in the count

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Partial Exemption

- Employers that are **partially** exempt from the recordkeeping requirements because of their size or industry must continue to comply with:
 - 1904.39, Reporting fatalities and multiple hospitalization incidents
 - 1904.41, Annual OSHA injury and illness survey (if specifically requested to do so by OSHA)
 - 1904.42, BLS Annual Survey (if specifically requested to do so by BLS)

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1904.4 – Recording Criteria

- Covered employers must record each fatality, injury or illness that:
 - is work-related, and
 - is a new case, and
 - meets one or more of the criteria contained in sections 1904.7 through 1904.11.
- The employer is ultimately the decision maker – Good faith recordkeeping determinations

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1904.5 – Work-Relatedness

- Although controlling employers ultimately decide if and how a particular case should be recorded, their decision must not be an arbitrary one, but should be made in accordance with the requirements of the Act, regulation, and the instructions on the forms.



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1904.5 – Work-Relatedness

- Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the work environment
- A case is presumed work-related if, and only if, an event or exposure in the work environment is a discernable cause of the injury or illness or is a significant aggravation to a pre-existing condition. The work event or exposure need only be one of the discernable causes; it need not be the sole or predominant cause.



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1904.5 – Work Environment

- The work environment is defined as the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or present as a condition of employment
- The work environment includes not only physical locations, but also the equipment or materials used by employees during the course of their work



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1904.5 – Significant Aggravation

- A pre-existing injury or illness is significantly aggravated when an event or exposure in the work environment results in any of the following (which otherwise would not have occurred):
 - Death
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Days away, days restricted or job transfer
 - Medical treatment



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1904.5 – Exceptions

- Present as a member of the general public
- Symptoms arising in work environment that are solely due to non-work-related event or exposure (Regardless of where signs or symptoms surface, a case is work-related only if a work event or exposure is a discernable cause of the injury or illness or of a significant aggravation to a pre-existing condition.)
- Voluntary participation in wellness program, medical, fitness or recreational activity
- Eating, drinking or preparing food or drink for personal consumption



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1904.5 – Exceptions

- Personal tasks outside assigned working hours
- Personal grooming, self medication for non-work-related condition, or intentionally self-inflicted
- Motor vehicle accident in parking lot/access road during commute
- Common cold or flu
- Mental illness, unless employee voluntarily provides a medical opinion from a physician or licensed health care professional (PLHCP) having appropriate qualifications and experience that affirms work-relatedness



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Parking Log Exception

- In order for the exception in Section 1904.5(b)(2)(vii) to apply, the case must meet all three of the following conditions. First, the injury must occur when the employee is commuting to or from work, and not when the employee is traveling in the interest of the employer. Second, the injury must take place in the company parking lot or company access road (the work establishment).



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Parking Log Exception

- Finally, the injury must result from a motor vehicle accident. OSHA's intention is to interpret the exemption in Section 1904.5(b)(2)(vii) narrowly to include only those "motor vehicle accidents" involving moving vehicles which are solely being used for commuting at the time of the accident; i.e., vehicles which have not been parked and which are not being used for work.



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1904.5 – Travel Status

- An injury or illness that occurs while an employee is on travel status is work-related if it occurred while the employee was engaged in work activities in the interest of the employer
- Home away from home
- Detour for personal reasons is not work-related



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1904.5 – Work at Home

- Injuries and illnesses that occur while an employee is working at home are work-related if they:
 - occur while the employee is performing work for pay or compensation in the home, and
 - are directly related to the performance of work rather than the general home environment



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1904.6 – New Case

- A case is new if the employee:
 - has not previously experienced a recordable injury or illness of the same type that affects the same part of the body; or
 - previously experienced a recordable injury or illness of the same type that affects the same part of the body, but had recovered completely and an event or exposure in the work environment caused the signs and symptoms to reappear.



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1904.6 – New Case

- If there is a medical opinion regarding resolution of a case, the employer must follow that opinion
- If an exposure triggers the recurrence, it is a new case (e.g., asthma, rashes)
- If signs and symptoms recur even in the absence of exposure, it is not a new case (e.g., silicosis, tuberculosis, asbestosis)



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1904.7 – General Recording Criteria

- An injury or illness is recordable if it results in one or more of the following:
 - Death
 - Days away from work
 - Restricted work activity
 - Transfer to another job
 - Medical treatment beyond first aid
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Significant injury or illness diagnosed by a PLHCP



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1904.7(b)(3) - Days Away Cases

- Record if the case involves one or more days away from work
- Check the box for days away cases and count the number of days
- Do not include the day of injury/illness



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1904.7(b)(3) – Days Away Cases

- Day counts (days away or days restricted)
 - Count the number of calendar days the employee was unable to work (include weekend days, holidays, vacation days, etc.)
 - You may stop counting days of restricted work or days away once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days
 - May stop day count if employee leaves company for a reason unrelated to the injury or illness
 - If a medical opinion exists, employer must follow that opinion



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1904.7(b)(4) - Restricted Work Cases

- Record if the case involves one or more days of restricted work or job transfer
- Check the box for restricted/transfer cases and count the number of days
- Do not include the day of injury/illness



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1904.7(b)(4) - Restricted Work Cases

- Restricted work activity exists if the employee is:
 - Unable to work the full workday he or she would otherwise have been scheduled to work; or
 - Unable to perform one or more routine job functions
- An employee's routine job functions are those activities the employee regularly performs at least once per week



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1904.7(b)(4) – Restricted Work

A case is not recordable under 1904.7(b)(4) as a restricted work case if:

- the employee experiences minor musculoskeletal discomfort,
- a health care professional determines that the employee is fully able to perform all of his or her routine job functions, and
- the employer assigns a work restriction to that employee for the purpose of preventing a more serious condition from developing.



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1904.7(b)(4) – Job Transfer

- Job transfer
 - An injured or ill employee is assigned to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day
 - A case is recordable if the injured or ill employee performs his or her routine job duties for part of a day and is assigned to another job for the rest of the day



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1904.7(b)(5) – Medical Treatment

- Medical treatment is the management and care of a patient to combat disease or disorder.
- It does not include:
 - Visits to a PLHCP solely for observation or counseling
 - Diagnostic procedures
 - First aid



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1904.7(b)(5) – First Aid

- Using nonprescription medication at nonprescription strength
- Tetanus immunizations
- Cleaning, flushing, or soaking surface wounds
- Wound coverings, butterfly bandages, Steri-Strips
- Hot or cold therapy
- Non-rigid means of support
- Temporary immobilization device used to transport accident victims



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Prescription Strength

- The single dosages that are considered prescription strength for four common over-the-counter drugs are:
 - Ibuprofen (such as Advil™) - Greater than 467 mg
 - Diphenhydramine (such as Benadryl™) - Greater than 50 mg
 - Naproxen Sodium (such as Aleve™) - Greater than 220 mg
 - Ketoprofen (such as Orudis KT™) - Greater than 25mg

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1904.7(b)(5) – First Aid

- Drilling of fingernail or toenail, draining fluid from blister
- Eye patches
- Removing foreign bodies from eye using irrigation or cotton swab
- Removing splinters or foreign material from areas other than the eye by irrigation, tweezers, cotton swabs or other simple means
- Finger guards
- Massages
- Drinking fluids for relief of heat stress



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1904.7(b)(6) – Loss of Consciousness

- All work-related cases involving loss of consciousness must be recorded



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1904.7(b)(7) – Significant Diagnosed Injury or Illness

- The following work-related conditions must always be recorded at the time of diagnosis by a PLHCP:
 - Cancer
 - Chronic irreversible disease
 - Punctured eardrum
 - Fractured or cracked bone or tooth



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1904.8 – Bloodborne Pathogens

- Record all work-related needlesticks and cuts from sharp objects that are contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material (includes human bodily fluids, tissues and organs; other materials infected with HIV or HBV such as laboratory cultures)
- Record splashes or other exposures to blood or other potentially infectious material if it results in diagnosis of a bloodborne disease or meets the general recording criteria



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BBP Log

- Type and brand of device involved
- Department or work area where exposure occurred
- Explanation of how the incident occurred.



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1904.9 – Medical Removal

- If an employee is medically removed under the medical surveillance requirements of an OSHA standard, you must record the case
- The case is recorded as either one involving days away from work or days of restricted work activity
- If the case involves voluntary removal below the removal levels required by the standard, the case need not be recorded



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1904.10 – Hearing Loss

- Must record all work-related hearing loss cases where:
 - Employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS)¹, and
 - Employee's hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero [averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz (Hz)] in the same ears as the STS

¹ An STS is defined in OSHA's noise standard at 29 CFR 1910.95(g)(10)(i) as a change in hearing threshold, relative to the baseline audiogram, of an average of 10 dB or more at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz in one or both ears.



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1904.10 – Hearing Loss (cont'd)

- Must compute the STS in accordance with OSHA's noise standard, 1910.95
- Compare employee's current audiogram to the original baseline audiogram or the revised baseline audiogram allowed by 1910.95(g)(9)
- May adjust for aging to determine whether an STS has occurred using tables in Appendix F of 1910.95
- May not adjust for aging to determine whether or not hearing level is 25 dB or more above audiometric zero



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1904.29 – Privacy Protection

- Do not enter the name of an employee on the OSHA Form 300 for “privacy concern cases”
- Enter “privacy case” in the name column
- Keep a separate confidential list of the case numbers and employee names



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1904.29 – Privacy Protection

- Privacy concern cases are:
 - An injury or illness to an intimate body part or reproductive system
 - An injury or illness resulting from sexual assault
 - Mental illness
 - HIV infection, hepatitis, tuberculosis
 - Needlestick and sharps injuries that are contaminated with another person’s blood or other potentially infectious material
 - Employee voluntarily requests to keep name off for other illness cases

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1904.29 – Privacy Protection

- Employer may use discretion in describing the case if employee can be identified
- If you give the forms to people not authorized by the rule, you must remove the names first
 - Exceptions for:
 - Auditor/consultant,
 - Workers’ compensation or other insurance
 - Public health authority or law enforcement agency

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1904.30 – Multiple Business Establishments

- Keep a separate OSHA Form 300 for each establishment that is expected to be in operation for more than a year
- May keep one OSHA Form 300 for all short-term establishments
- Each employee must be linked with one establishment
 - Enter on the log where the injury occurred



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1904.31 – Covered Employees

- Employees on payroll
- Employees not on payroll who are supervised on a day-to-day basis
- Exclude self-employed and partners
- Temporary help agencies should not record the cases experienced by temp workers who are supervised by the using firm

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1904.32 – Annual Summary

- Review OSHA Form 300 for completeness and accuracy, correct deficiencies
- Complete OSHA Form 300A
- Certify summary
- Post summary



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1904.32 – Annual Summary

- A company executive must certify the summary:
 - An owner of the company
 - An officer of the corporation
 - The highest ranking company official working at the establishment, or
 - His or her supervisor
- Must post for 3-month period from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the summary



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1904.33 – Retention and Updating

- Retain forms for 5 years following the year that they cover
- Update the OSHA Form 300 during that period
- Need not update the OSHA Form 300A or OSHA Form 301

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1904.35 – Employee Involvement

- You must inform each employee of how to report an injury or illness
 - Must set up a way for employees to report work-related injuries and illnesses promptly; and
 - Must tell each employee how to report work-related injuries and illnesses to you



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1904.37 – State Plans

- State Plan States must have the same requirements as Federal OSHA for determining which injuries and illnesses are recordable and how they are recorded
- For other Part 1904 requirements, State Plan requirements may be more stringent
- 1952.4 has been modified to reflect these concepts

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Subpart E - Reporting Information to the Government

- 1904.39 Fatality and catastrophe reporting
- 1904.40 Access for Government representatives
- 1904.41 OSHA Survey
- 1904.42 BLS Survey



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1904.39 – Fatality/Catastrophe Reporting

- Report orally within 8 hours any work-related fatality or incident involving 3 or more in-patient hospitalizations
- Do not need to report highway or public street motor vehicle accidents (outside of a construction work zone)
- Do not need to report commercial airplane, train, subway or bus accidents

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R614-1-5 Utah Fatality/Catastrophe Reporting

- A.1. The provisions of this rule adopt and extend the applicability of: (1) established Federal Safety Standards.
- C. 2. Each employer shall within 8 hours of occurrence, notify the Division of Utah Occupational Safety and Health of the Commission of any work-related fatalities, of any disabling, serious, or significant injury and of any occupational disease incident. Call (801) 530-6901.



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EMPLOYERS

You are required to notify UOSH at 801 530-6901, within 8 hours of occurrence, of all fatalities, disabling, significant and serious injuries or illnesses to workers. Tools, equipment, materials or other evidence that might pertain to the cause of such accident shall not be removed or destroyed until so authorized by the Labor Commission or one of its Compliance Officers. You are also required to investigate all worker injuries or occupational disease incidents.

Guidance on "disabling and serious" includes, but is not limited to the following: any injury or illness resulting in immediate admittance to the hospital, permanent or temporary impairment in which part of the body is made functionally useless or is substantially reduced in efficiency on or off the job which would usually require treatment by a medical doctor (examples of such injuries are any amputation, fracture, deep cuts, severe burns, electric shock, night impairment, loss of consciousness, and concussion), illnesses that could shorten life or significantly reduce physical or mental efficiency by inhibiting the normal function of a part of the body (examples of such illnesses include cancer, silicosis, asbestosis, hypertension, hearing impairment and visual impairment).

Inspections, Citations, and Proposed Penalties

UOSH may enter at reasonable times without delay any work place where work is performed by an employee of an employer and inspect or investigate. UOSH may interview a reasonable number of employees to determine compliance with the Act of UOSH standards or rules. A Citation will be issued if UOSH has reason to believe that an employer is in violation of the Act of UOSH standards or rules. A serious violation of the UOSH Act will be assessed a proposed penalty of not less than \$250 or more than \$7,000. Other Than Serious violations may be assessed a proposed penalty of not to exceed \$7,000. Willful or Repeated violations may be assessed a proposed penalty not to exceed \$70,000. Failure to correct or abate a violation may result in additional penalties not to exceed \$7,000 for each day the violation is not corrected.

Contests and Appeals

You may request an informal review of any citation, proposed penalty or abatement period. Informal reviews do not stay the 30 days in which an employer must file a contest for a formal hearing before the Labor Commission. The Labor Commission will provide an adjudicative hearing if an employer files a written notice of contest with the Administrator within 30 days of receipt of the Citation or Proposed Penalties. Upon expiration of the 30 day period the Citation and Proposed Penalties are final and not subject to review by any court or agency.

The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration monitors the UOSH program. Any person may make a complaint regarding the administration of the UOSH program to the OSHA Regional Office, 1959 Broadway, Suite 1690, Denver Colorado 80202-5716. Telephone (720) 264-6550 or 1-800-321-OSHA.

1904.40 – Providing Records to Government Representatives

- Must provide copies of the records within 4 business hours
- Use the business hours of the establishment where the records are located



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Penalties

- Recordkeeping deficiencies
 - \$1,000 to \$7,000 per page
- Failure to post summary page
 - \$1,000
- Failure to report serious incident
 - \$5,000 to \$7,000



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WCF Web Site OSHA 300 Log Feature

www.wcfgroup.com

Note: you must have a user id & password to use the 300 Log feature.



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WCF WORKERS COMPENSATION FUND

Click on the WCF Online link on the main web page.

Employers Workers Safety

Access Your Policy Information

View Claims File All Invoices
Print a Certificate File a Claim
Make a Payment Obtain a Self-Ins

CONTACT US
800.446.2667
Click here for the WCF State Directory

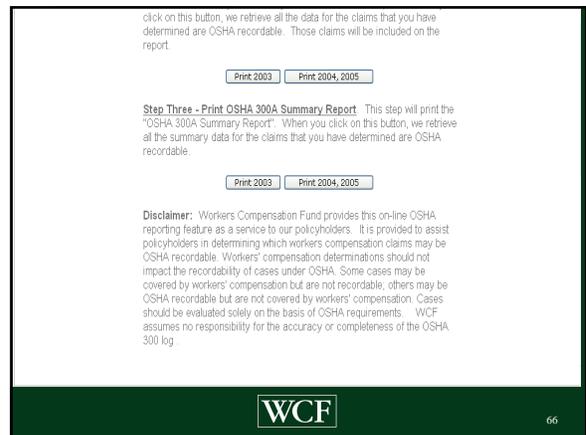
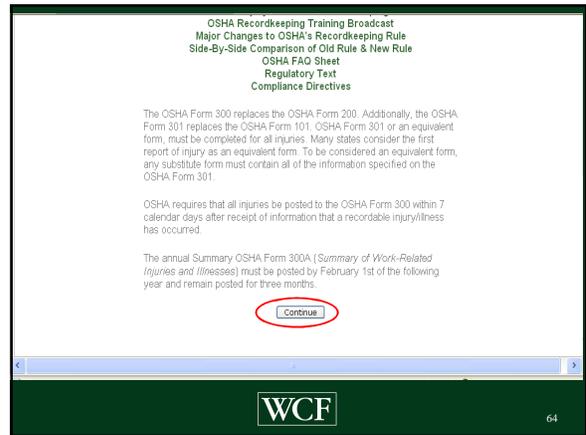
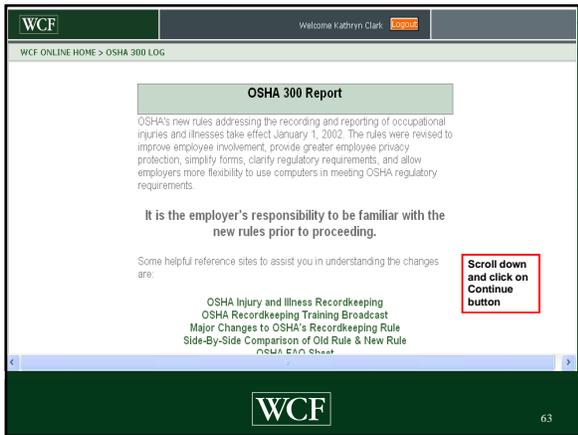
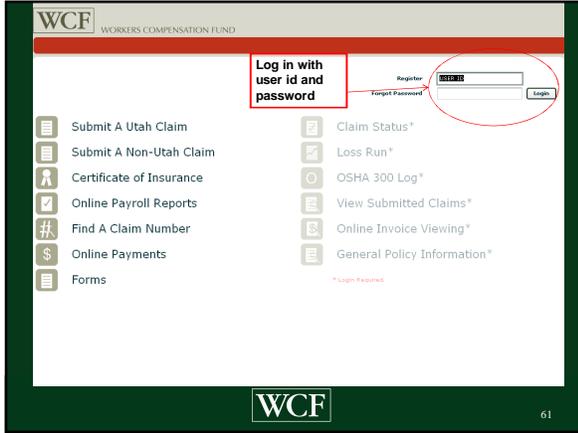
Apply Online

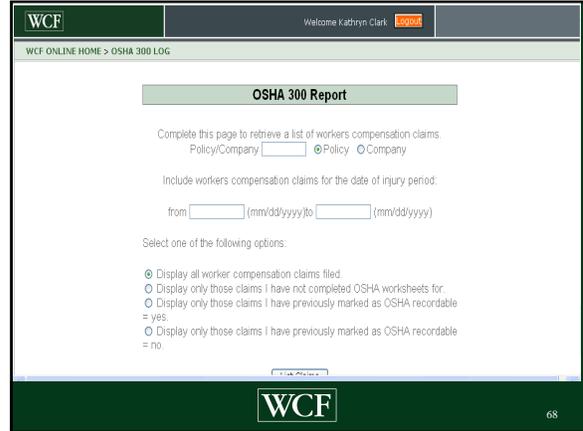
Why Workers Compensation Fund?

Employment Discounts
\$20 Millions
Extensive Medical Network



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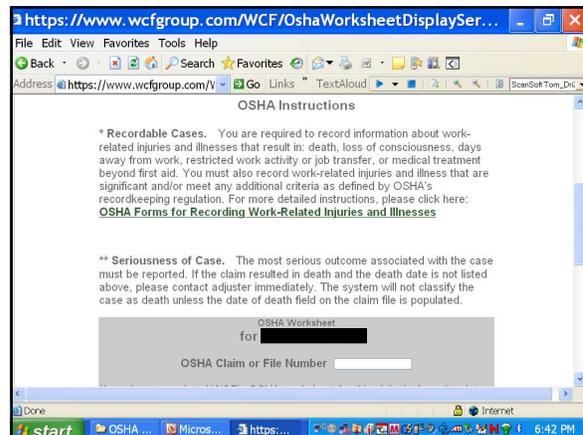
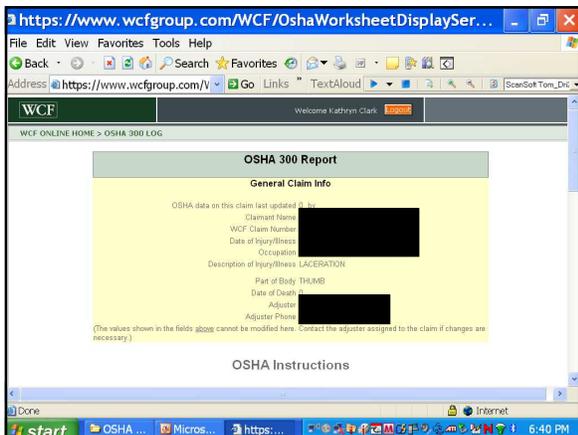


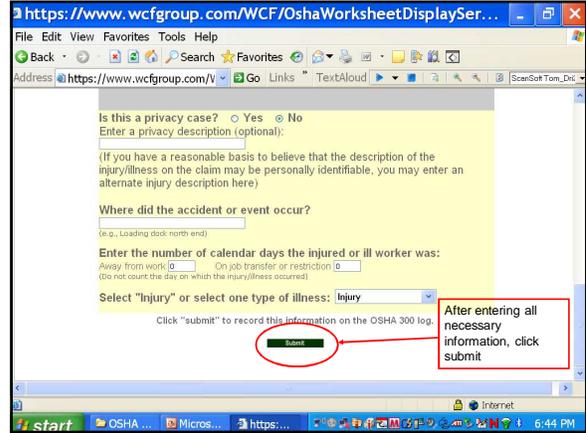
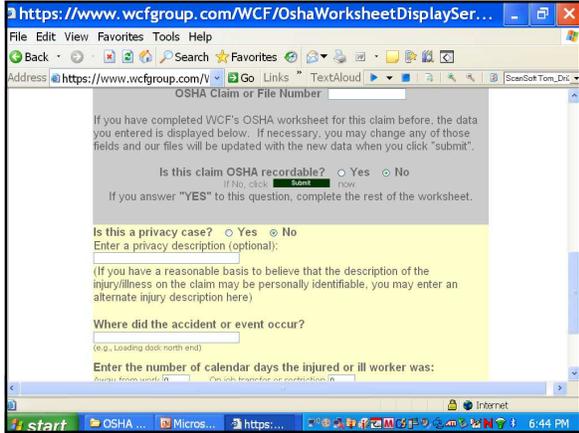


Important!!!

- If you have more than one location:
 - Set up location numbers
 - Each person is only attached to one location
 - Use the location numbers when filing claims
- You can then use this feature and have logs for each location.

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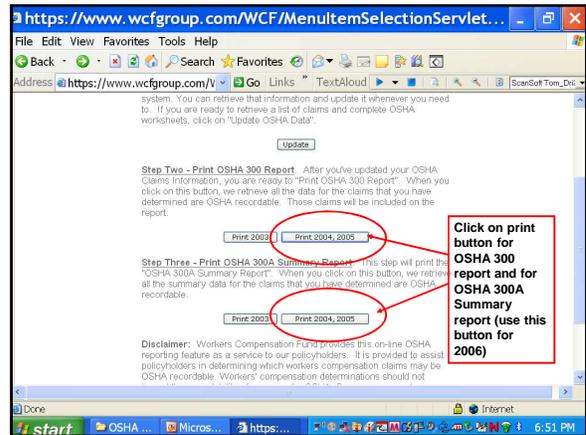


WCF OSHA Log (continued)

- Click back button as instructed on the screen to return and enter OSHA worksheet information for other remaining claims.
- After entering all OSHA worksheet information for all claims, return to print page and click the print button.

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Practical Exercises

NOTE: These are fictional cases.
Any similarity to actual cases is strictly coincidental.

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Exercise 1

- John Sawyer, a laborer working at the hospital site, was injured on Tuesday. He stepped on a nail protruding from a discarded piece of lumber. The nail penetrated through the skin of the sole of his right foot. The foreman John to the clinic.
- The treatment John received included cleaning the wound, a tetanus shot and a band aid.
- John returned to work the following day.

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OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)
Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year 2008
 U.S. Department of Labor
 Occupational Safety and Health

Employee Name: [Redacted] Job Title: [Redacted] Date of Injury: [Redacted] OSHA Case No.: [Redacted]

Incident Description: [Redacted]

OSHA Case No. [Redacted]

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Exercise 2

- Jessica Cardiff is a stocker in the sheet metal department. Standard work weeks are four, ten hour days. Tuesday, while pulling a pallet of sheet metal and walking backwards, Jessica stepped on a piece of debris left on the floor and lost her footing. She fell, landing on her right wrist and bottom. Her wrist begins to swell and it is hard to walk. She tells her supervisor who escorts her to the clinic.
- Treatment at the clinic included x-rays, ice packs and a splint for the wrist. X-rays showed no broken bones. She was diagnosed with right wrist sprain and bruised hip.

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Exercise 2 Cont.

- The supervisor told the physician about the company's Return to Work policies. The physician said RTW would be OK. Jessica could go to work the next day, but she would not be able to pull a pallet jack or walk great distances for about 2 weeks. The physician said to continue the ice packs and provided OTC Tylenol with instructions to follow the bottle directions.
- Jessica was at work the next day and helped in the parts room for the next two weeks. She then returned to her regular duties.

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OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)
Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year 2008
 U.S. Department of Labor
 Occupational Safety and Health

Employee Name: [Redacted] Job Title: [Redacted] Date of Injury: [Redacted] OSHA Case No.: [Redacted]

Incident Description: [Redacted]

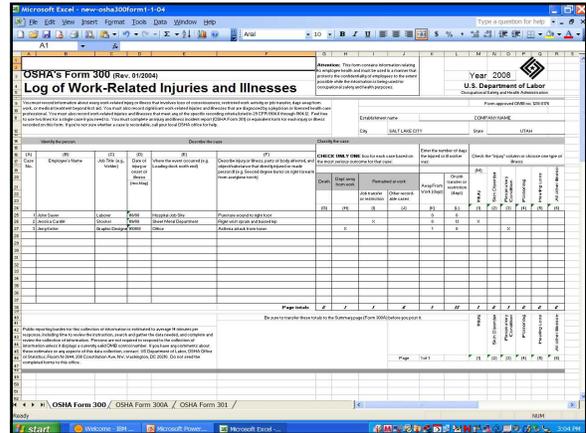
OSHA Case No. [Redacted]

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Exercise 3

- Jerry Ketter works as a graphics designer. He returned from lunch on Wednesday to continue his duties. About mid afternoon Jerry changed the toner in the printer. His asthma flared up. Though he used his inhaler the attack became worse. 911 was called and Jerry was taken to the hospital in an ambulance.
- He spent the night in the hospital for observation.
- The doctor suggested Jerry take an extra day off. Jerry returned to work Friday morning.

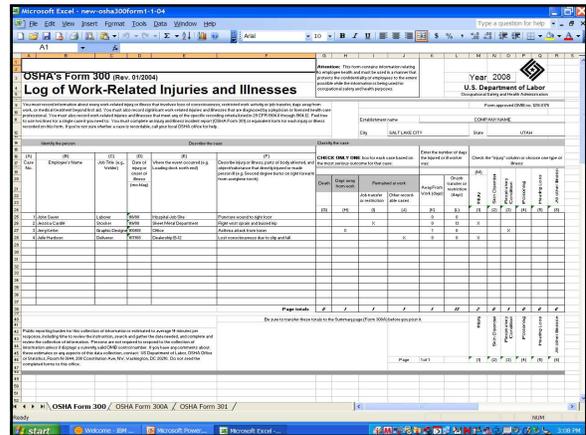
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Exercise 4

- Julie Hardson delivers auto parts to the service departments of new car dealerships. While at a dealership, Julie slipped on some ice. She fell, hitting her head. She hit hard enough that witnesses say she didn't move for several seconds. Julie couldn't remember hitting her head.
- She was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. A CAT-scan was performed and showed negative results. Julie was released from the hospital later that evening and given OTC medication for a headache.
- She returned to work the next day and resumed her normal duties.

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Exercise 5

- David Thurston works as a CNA in an assisted living center. On Tuesday, Dave was helping a resident up from a chair. He felt a sharp pain in his low back. The pain became worse as the day progressed.
- A week later he reported the incident and went to the clinic. The physician confirmed a low back soft tissue injury. When offered a prescription muscle relaxant, David declined. David's supervisor asked the doctor if Return to Work could be used. The Doctor felt the injury was severe enough for David to take a week off, keep a follow up appointment in 7 days and talk again about RTW at that time. David was to use cold and hot compresses during the weekend and for the next week.
- David was back at work the following Monday on light duty for another week. He was observed being very careful, and was soon able to perform his normal activities.

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OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)
Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year 2003
 U.S. Department of Labor
 Employment Safety and Health Administration

Establishment name: COMPASS INSURANCE
 City: SALT LAKE CITY State: UTAH

Identify the cases

Employee's Name	Job title (or contract description)	ICD-10 Code	Date of injury or illness (month/year)	Description of injury or illness (check box)	Days away from work (or job transfer or restriction)	Job transfer or restriction	Work restriction (days)	Days lost due to injury or illness (including job transfer or restriction)	Number of days lost due to injury or illness (including job transfer or restriction)	Number of employees lost due to injury or illness (including job transfer or restriction)	Total number of employees lost due to injury or illness (including job transfer or restriction)
1. John Doe	Driver	W10.0	01/15/03	Slipped and fell	3			3	3	1	1
2. Jane Smith	Operator	W12.0	02/20/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
3. Bob Jones	Operator	W12.0	03/10/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
4. Alice Brown	Operator	W12.0	04/05/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
5. David Green	Operator	W12.0	05/12/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
6. Emily White	Operator	W12.0	06/18/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
7. Frank Black	Operator	W12.0	07/25/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
8. Grace Lee	Operator	W12.0	08/30/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
9. Henry King	Operator	W12.0	09/15/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
10. Irene Hill	Operator	W12.0	10/20/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
11. Jack Scott	Operator	W12.0	11/25/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
12. Karen Adams	Operator	W12.0	12/30/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	1
Page totals											

Do not fill in a section from this form on the Summary page (Form 300) before you print.

OSHA Form 300 / OSHA Form 300A / OSHA Form 301

OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004)
Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year 2003
 U.S. Department of Labor
 Employment Safety and Health Administration

Establishment name: COMPASS INSURANCE
 City: SALT LAKE CITY State: UTAH

Identify the cases

Employee's Name	Job title (or contract description)	ICD-10 Code	Date of injury or illness (month/year)	Description of injury or illness (check box)	Days away from work (or job transfer or restriction)	Job transfer or restriction	Work restriction (days)	Days lost due to injury or illness (including job transfer or restriction)	Number of employees lost due to injury or illness (including job transfer or restriction)	Total number of employees lost due to injury or illness (including job transfer or restriction)	
											Death
1. John Doe	Driver	W10.0	01/15/03	Slipped and fell	3			3	1	1	
2. Jane Smith	Operator	W12.0	02/20/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
3. Bob Jones	Operator	W12.0	03/10/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
4. Alice Brown	Operator	W12.0	04/05/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
5. David Green	Operator	W12.0	05/12/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
6. Emily White	Operator	W12.0	06/18/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
7. Frank Black	Operator	W12.0	07/25/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
8. Grace Lee	Operator	W12.0	08/30/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
9. Henry King	Operator	W12.0	09/15/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
10. Irene Hill	Operator	W12.0	10/20/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
11. Jack Scott	Operator	W12.0	11/25/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
12. Karen Adams	Operator	W12.0	12/30/03	Caught in machinery	1			1	1	1	
Page totals											

Do not fill in a section from this form on the Summary page (Form 300) before you print.

OSHA Form 300 / OSHA Form 300A / OSHA Form 301

For More Help

- OSHA's Recordkeeping Page
 - www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html
 - www.osha.gov – R – Recordkeeping – forms – excel or pdf version
- State of Utah
 - http://uosh.utah.gov/Materials_Available/materials_available.html
- Stacy Nisogi, MSPH
 - snisogi@wcfgroup.com

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